



DISABILITY

DISABILITY PROFILE

This profile provides information about persons with disabilities. When available, information for the population living in Calgary is provided. In some cases, only information for Alberta was available. The instances where Alberta information is presented are clearly marked throughout this document.

Table of contents	
Disability in Calgary snapshot	<u>2</u>
Disability prevalence in Calgary	<u>2</u>
Disability severity in Calgary	<u>3</u>
Disability type in Calgary	<u>4</u>
Employment of persons with disabilities in Alberta	<u>4</u>
Income of persons with disabilities in Alberta	<u>8</u>
Notes	<u>9</u>
Glossary	<u>10</u>

CANADIAN SURVEY ON DISABILITY

This profile presents information based on data from Statistics Canada’s 2012 Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD). The CSD was conducted with a sample drawn from those who answered “Yes” to at least one of the National Household Survey (NHS) filter questions on activity limitations. Additionally, those selected for the sample were living in private households, aged 15 and over on May 10, 2011, and living in Canada at the time of the survey. The CSD targeted respondents who not only have a difficulty or impairment due to a long-term condition or health problem, **but also experience a limitation in their daily activities.**

Note: The CSD included only the population living in private households. The population in collective dwellings, including hospitals, nursing homes and group homes, was excluded.

For more information about the CSD, please view the notes or refer to statcan.gc.ca.

DISABILITY IN CALGARY SNAPSHOT, 2012

Calgary persons with disabilities = ■ Calgary = ■

Population aged 15 and
over:

91,050

940,950



Disability prevalence in
Calgary:

9.7%

Most common types of disability: Per cent of persons in Calgary with

Pain
Mobility
Flexibility

disabilities classified as having
“severe” or “very severe”
disabilities:

38.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, special tabulation based on Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0001, 115-0002, 115-0003, 115-0004 (tables), accessed using the Community Data Program.

DISABILITY PREVALENCE IN CALGARY

In 2012, 9.7 per cent of Calgarians reported having a disability. Women were somewhat more likely than men to report disabilities (10.5 per cent and 8.9 per cent, respectively).

Prevalence of disability by sex, Calgary CSD

	Males	Females	Total
Total population, 15 years and over	479,350	461,600	940,950
Persons with disabilities	42,450	48,600	91,050
Persons without disabilities	436,900	413,000	849,900
Disability prevalence	8.9%	10.5%	9.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, special tabulation based on Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0001 (table), accessed using the Community Data Program.

The prevalence of disability was much higher among those 65 years and over than among those 15 to 64 years. Almost one in three seniors (31.0 per cent) reporting having a disability, compared to only 7.2 per cent of those aged 15 to 64 years.

Prevalence of disability by age, Calgary CSD			
	15 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total, 15 years and over
Total population, 15 years and over	843,450	97,450	940,950
Persons with disabilities	60,800	30,200	91,050
Persons without disabilities	782,650	67,250	849,900
Disability prevalence	7.2%	31.0%	9.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, special tabulation based on Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0001 (table), accessed using the Community Data Program.

SEVERITY OF DISABILITY IN CALGARY

Severity of disability takes into account the number of a disability types, the level of difficulty, and the frequency a person experiences the difficulty. Of Calgarians who reported a disability, just fewer than four in ten (38.7 per cent) were classified as having a severe or very severe disability.

Severity of disability, Calgary CSD		
	Number	Per cent
Population with disabilities, 15 years and over	91,050	100.0%
Mild	37,950	41.7%
Moderate	17,850	19.6%
Severe	17,200	18.9%
Very Severe	18,000	19.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, special tabulation based on Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0004 (table), accessed using the Community Data Program.

TYPE OF DISABILITY IN CALGARY

About one in fifteen Calgarians (6.6 per cent) reported pain disabilities. Mobility disabilities were experienced by 4.7 per cent of Calgarians and flexibility disabilities were experienced by 4.5 per cent.

Note: A person with disabilities may experience one or more types of disability at once. Because disabilities often co-occur, the total number of disabilities outlined in the table below adds up to more than the total number of Calgarians with disabilities.

Type of disability, Calgary CSD		
	Number	Per cent
Total population, 15 years and over	940,950	100.0%
Pain	62,200	6.6%
Mobility	44,050	4.7%
Flexibility	42,750	4.5%
Mental and/or Psychological	23,000	2.4%
Dexterity	19,250	2.0%
Hearing	18,650	2.0%
Seeing	18,050	1.9%
Learning	15,000	1.6%
Memory	13,800	1.5%
Developmental	X	X
Unknown Disability Type	X	X

X = Data of insufficient quality for publication.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, special tabulation based on Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0003 (table), accessed using the Community Data Program.

EMPLOYMENT IN ALBERTA*

Labour force status in Alberta*

Labour force status for adults with and without disabilities refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force. In 2012, a

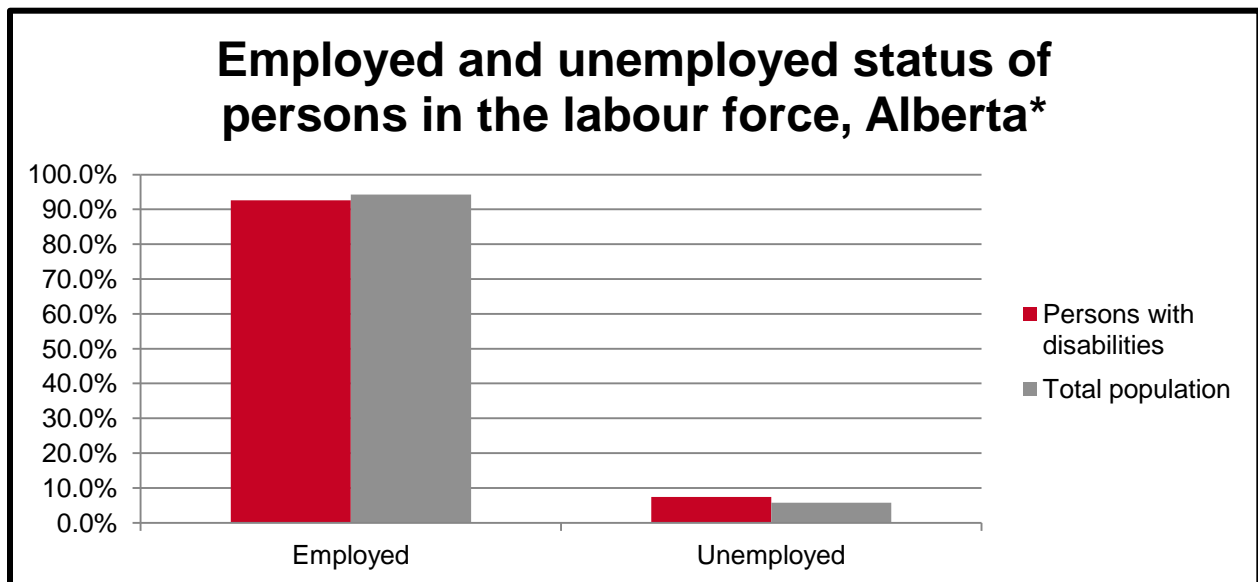
*Calgary-specific information not available

smaller percentage of persons with disabilities were in the labour force than the general Alberta population (64.0 per cent versus 81.8 per cent). Unemployment was somewhat higher amongst those with disabilities, at 7.4 per cent, compared to 5.8% for the Alberta population overall.

Labour force status, Alberta*				
	Population with disabilities		Total population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total population for labour force status*	224,930	100%	2,571,240	100%
In labour force	143,990	64.0%	2,102,700	81.8%
<i>Employed</i>	133,310	92.6%	1,981,460	94.2%
<i>Unemployed</i>	10,680	7.4%	121,240	5.8%
Not in labour force	80,940	36.0%	468,540	18.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0005 (table)

* Includes persons ages 15 to 64 years who were employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force and excludes non-response categories (“refusal,” “don’t know”, and “not stated”).



Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0005 (table).

*Calgary-specific information not available

Labour force status for persons with disabilities in Alberta*

Although they are less likely to be in the labour force than the general population, many people with disabilities are employed. In Alberta during 2012, 133,310 persons with disabilities were employed. Less than half of employed Albertans with disabilities had disabilities classified as “mild”. 15,430 employed persons in Alberta had severe disabilities.

Of persons with disabilities, those with hearing, pain, and mobility disabilities had higher employment rates than those with learning, developmental, and memory disabilities.

Please note: the employment rates presented are age standardized, that is, the effects of differences in the age structure of the populations were removed.

*Calgary-specific information not available

Labour force status by severity of disability, Alberta*	
	Employment rate*
Persons with disabilities	58.9%
Mild	73.8%
Moderate	66.9%
Severe	50.9%
Very Severe	35.0%
Persons without disabilities	78.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0006 (table)

* Age standardized

Labour force status by type of disability, Alberta*	
	Employment rate*
Unknown disability type	75.4%
Hearing	64.3%
Pain	59.1%
Mobility	54.2%
Flexibility	51.5%
Seeing	49.1%
Dexterity	42.3%
Mental and/or psychological	42.0%
Learning	33.7%
Developmental	33.3%
Memory	32.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0006 (table)

* Age standardized

Hours worked per week for adults with disabilities in Alberta*

In 2012, the majority of employed Albertans with disabilities worked 30 to 40 hours per week. One in four working Albertans with a disability (25.1 per cent) worked 41 to 60 hours per week.

Almost eight in 10 employed Albertans with disabilities (79.2 per cent) worked full-time (30 hours per week or more) in 2012. According to the 2011 National Household Survey, a similar percentage of employed Albertans overall (81.5 per cent) worked full-time in 2010.

Hours worked per week for employed persons with disabilities, Alberta*		
	Number	Per cent
Total, persons with disabilities aged 15 to 64 years	128,040	100.0%
1 to 14 hours	X	X
15 to 29 hours	14,380	11.2%
30 to 40 hours	62,070	48.5%
41 to 60 hours	32,080	25.1%
61 or more hours	7,290	5.7%
Not specified	X	X

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0011 (table)

X = Data of insufficient quality for publication.

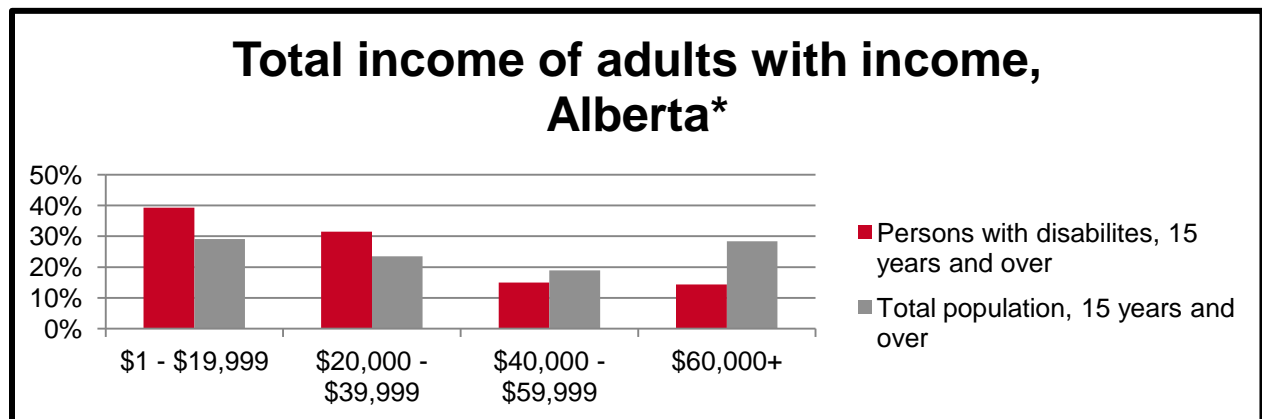
*Calgary-specific information not available

INCOME IN ALBERTA*

In 2012, the majority of adults with disabilities in Alberta (70.8 per cent) had a **total income** under \$40,000. In contrast, the total Alberta population had incomes that were more evenly distributed, as just over half (52.6 per cent) had incomes under \$40,000. While a smaller proportion of adults with disabilities were without income than the total population of adults in Alberta (3.0 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively), adults with disabilities tended to have lower incomes over all.

Total income, Alberta*		
	With disabilities	Total population
Population 15 years and over	100.0%	100.0%
Without income	3.0%	4.4%
With income	97.0%	95.6%
<i>Under \$5,000</i>	8.2%	9.0%
<i>\$5,000 to \$9,999</i>	4.8%	6.1%
<i>\$10,000 to \$14,999</i>	13.6%	6.9%
<i>\$15,000 to \$19,999</i>	12.7%	7.1%
<i>\$20,000 to \$29,999</i>	19.1%	12.0%
<i>\$30,000 to \$39,999</i>	12.4%	11.5%
<i>\$40,000 to \$49,999</i>	7.8%	9.8%
<i>\$50,000 to \$59,999</i>	7.2%	9.1%
<i>\$60,000 or more</i>	14.4%	28.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, Canadian Survey on Disability, 115-0020 (table)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2012, Canadian Survey on Disability, 0115-0020 (table)

*Calgary-specific information not available

NOTES

This profile contains information from the 2012 Statistics Canada's Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD). The CSD is conducted every five years. The purpose of the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) is to provide information about Canadian adults whose daily activities are limited because of a long-term condition or health-related problem. Statistics Canada intends the results of the CSD to be used to plan and evaluate services, programs and policies for adults with disabilities to help enable their full participation in Canadian society.

Prior to 2012, the Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) was used to measure disability. The concepts and methods used to measure disability in the 2012 CSD represent a significant change from those used in the 2006 PALS. For example, the screening questions in the CSD more closely reflect a social model of disability than do the PALS screening questions and they are consistent across all types of disabilities, unlike the PALS questions. The definition of disability used in the CSD is also different from PALS. Because of the major differences in concepts and methods between the 2006 PALS and the 2012 CSD, it is neither possible nor recommended to compare the prevalence of disability over time between these two sources.

The CSD uses the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health. This framework defines disability as the relationship between body function and structure, daily activities and social participation, while recognizing the role of environmental factors. In keeping with this framework, the CSD targeted respondents who not only have a difficulty or impairment due to a long-term condition or health problem, **but also experience a limitation in their daily activities**. The CSD definition of disability includes anyone who reported being "sometimes", "often" or "always" limited in their daily activities due to a long-term condition or health problem, as well as anyone who reported being "rarely" limited if they were also unable to do certain tasks or could only do them with a lot of difficulty. (Statistics Canada, 2015, 89-654-X).

GLOSSARY

Labour force status

Labour force refers to persons who, during the Fall of 2012, were either employed or unemployed. Each person has a labour force status based on whether or not they are in the labour force.

- **In the labour force** refers to persons who, during the Fall of 2012, were either employed or unemployed.
- **Not in the labour force** refers to persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the Fall of 2012.

Person with a disability

A person who has a difficulty or impairment due to a long-term condition or health problem who also experiences limitation in their daily activities.

Severity of disability

Severity of disability takes into account the number of a disability types, the level of difficulty, and the frequency of the activity limitation that a person experiences.

A severity score was developed using the Disability Screening Questions (DSQ). The DSQ measures the type and severity of disabilities of Canadian adults by asking questions about how often respondents' daily activities are limited by long-term conditions, health problems and task-based difficulties.

For each of the 10 disability types, a numeric score is assigned using a scoring grid that takes into account both the frequency of the activity limitations (never, rarely, sometimes, often, or always) and the intensity of the difficulties (no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do). The score increases with the frequency of the limitation and the level of difficulty. The table below shows a simplified version of the scoring grid where the numeric score has been replaced with text indicating whether the score translates to no, mild, moderate, or severe disability.

Example scoring grid based on intensity of difficulty and frequency of daily activity limitations

Intensity of difficulty	Frequency of daily activity limitations				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
No difficulty	None	None	Mild	Mild	Moderate
Some difficulty	None	None	Moderate	Moderate	Severe
A lot of difficulty	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Severe
Cannot do	None	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severe

Adapted from Statistics Canada, 2014, 89-654-X.

A global severity score is derived based on all disability types. A person's global severity score is calculated by taking the average of the scores for the 10 disability types. Consequently, the more types of disability a person has, the higher his or her score will be.

Total income

Total income includes income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

Type of disability

The CSD collected information on 10 types of disabilities: pain, flexibility, mobility, mental/psychological, dexterity, hearing, seeing, memory, learning, and developmental.

Published in January 2016 by The City of Calgary. For more information please contact socialresearch@calgary.ca